

Weekly National Intelligencer.

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THE WEEKLY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

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NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

ENGLISH OPINION.

The London Times of the 22d of January contains an article on the proposed Tripartite Convention relative to Cuba, of which we have already published a portion. It will be agreed with the testimony from a more than impartial quarter to the substantial reasonableness of the ground taken by Mr. EVERETT in his letter to the British and French Ministers of the 1st of December. We would not be understood as endorsing the entire contents of the article, nor as approving the language in which Gen. CASS is mentioned. We differ widely enough from this veteran statesman in many of his views of the foreign policy of the country; but we never wish to speak of him but with the respect due to his character and patriotic intentions.

FROM THE TIMES.

THE TRIPARTITE TREATY.—The elaborate and circumstantial despatch in which Mr. EVERETT justifies the refusal of his Government to concur in the proposals of France and England is, perhaps, the very best defence that could have been made for the policy in question. It confesses with unusual candor the ulterior expectations of the American people, refers to what is termed "the destiny" of the Union in temperate language, and dissects the probable results of the convention suggested with what we must admit to be considerable success. It would be absurd to deny that by the proposed renunciation of the sacrifice of the United States would be greater and more sensible than that of the other contracting Powers. As it can be affirmed with perfect sincerity that neither Great Britain nor France desires, or has ever desired, the possession of Cuba, and as this possession, even if obtained, must certainly be far less productive to either of those States than to the States of the Union, it follows of course that the two European Governments would have lost nothing by the execution of the convention, whereas the American Government would have surrendered whatever prospects it might entertain. We are quite prepared, also, to acknowledge that, considering the position of Cuba, at the mouth of that gulf which receives the mighty rivers of the United States, and the probable development of so young and so powerful a nation, the acquisition of the island at some time or other might not unnaturally enter into the visions of American statesmen.

† If America had never said either less or more than Mr. Everett now says for them; if they had confined their own views to the ordinary chances of the future, and had forbore to ascribe views of a different complexion to others, the proposal of the tripartite convention could hardly have been divested of the character of impertinence. But we learn from their own diplomatic publications that the Government of Washington has for some time past been engaged in impressing upon Spanish Ministers the aggressive intentions of other States, and especially of this country, respecting the island of Cuba, and in justifying, by these allegations, its own official and important proceedings. At the same time, the popular feeling of the Union has been so resolutely bent upon a forcible anticipation of its "destiny" in this particular, that the supreme Government had some difficulty in preventing, on the part of its own citizens, an explosion of those very designs which it was imposing to others. Under these circumstances, therefore, the Governments of France and England were manifestly warranted in taking the American Government at its word, in disclaiming for themselves all the pretensions ascribed to them, and in asking for such a disclaimer in return as would set at rest forever a question which the Americans themselves had been exclusively concerned in raising. Mr. Everett's refusal, though justifiable in our opinion as a piece of national policy, must, nevertheless, be conclusive evidence of the truth of the case, and convince the world of the real views of the several parties concerned.

The despatch of the American Minister, however, ended at considerable length, and not without a certain degree of eloquence, into an historical exposition of American policy, and of the relations successively assumed by the expanding Union towards its own neighbors and the States of the European continent. But, while this temperate and plausible statement was lying before the Senate, Gen. Cass was communicating his own views of the "destinies of America," and of the policy which, in his opinion, the Government of the Union was entitled to pursue and enforce. The General's "resolution" proposed to declare that the United States would not interfere with the existing possessions of Russia, Great Britain, France, Holland, Portugal, and Spain on American territories; that it permitted those kingdoms and colonies to subsist on sufferance; but that meantime it absolutely forbade any further extension of European interests by colonization or settlement on any of those parts of the globe bounded by the Atlantic and Pacific, between Greenland and Cape Horn. This is really an unexaggerated statement of the motion which the General submitted to the Senate, and which amply vindicates, we must needs confess, his title to that "capacious swallow for territory" which he avowed a few weeks ago. One continent is not enough for him; he prepares to gorge a couple, and the islands of the two oceans and the gulf will, of course, add but imperceptible morsels to the meal. As an exemplification of his practical views, he delivered himself of a severe invective against the Federal Government, because, in a treaty recently concluded between the United States and Great Britain respecting a mutual renunciation of certain districts in Central America, there had not been comprised an unconditional surrender of the ancient British possession of Honduras. In the same spirit he might have deplored that the settlement of the Maine boundary did not include the forfeiture by this country of New Brunswick and Newfoundland.

It was in vain that Mr. Clayton referred to the notorious purport of the treaty, and to the perfect understanding on the part of the Senate, that Honduras did not enter into the question. Gen. Cass's "main object" was, that all the power, dominion, and control of Great Britain in Central America should be swept away; and on no other condition, as he declared, would he have voted for the treaty at all. That the United States, by this very convention, had themselves solemnly renounced all title to occupy, colonize, or fortify any portion of Central America was probably forgotten by the General when he filed his prospective claim to every square mile between the two poles.

To appreciate these extraordinary pretensions, the reader has only to glance at a map of the two American continents. He will there see that the particular State for which Gen. Cass claims the ultimate disposal of both is not

absolutely the most extensive even in the northern alone. The territories of Great Britain, as far as square miles are concerned, are still as spacious as those of the Union, notwithstanding its enormous acquisitions. There are, besides, the independent provinces of Mexico, the considerable colony of Russia, and those great central States to which all claim on the part of the Union has been justly and formally renounced. The islands of the gulf are shared between Great Britain, France, and Spain. The southern continent includes three flourishing settlements of France, England, and Holland, the immense Empire of Brazil, and numerous large Republics. As a general deduction, it will be observed that the United States, though possessing boundless resources within their own territories, have no settlement or footing elsewhere, either to the north or the south, in the centre or the gulf; whereas European Powers are established in every direction. We are well enough acquainted with the political reputation of Gen. Cass to be aware that his views require no very serious disputation, and that they are not to be taken as the basis of any American policy; but it is unfortunate that at this juncture they should be so prominently

NATIONAL FEELINGS.

FROM THE LONDON MORNING CHRONICLE.

Some strange misunderstanding must be at the bottom of the notion that England and the United States are somewhere surging between the germs of an armed conflict. So far as our own experience has gone, a mixed assemblage of Englishmen and Americans is far more likely to provoke a smile in the unsympathizing, by the fervor of the emotions which it displays, than to cause pain by cold and commonplace professions of reciprocal regard. A kind word from a citizen of one country, addressed to auditors who belong to the other, elicits the latest heat so rarely called forth among either; and the most frigid race in the world is set on in an instant with a fit of that fraternizing enthusiasm which it laughs at in others, and for the want of which it is in turn detected by the objects of its ridicule. Judging from the report in our yesterday's impression, of the entertainment given to Mr. INGERSOLL at Birmingham on Friday last, the American Minister seems to have little less than transported the audience which listened to his warm-hearted appeal. We have not the least doubt of his sincerity; we are certain that the applause which greeted him came from the depths of the heart; and we are equally sure that the exhibition might be repeated at any moment in any English or American city. Why, then, are the relations of the two countries deemed so critical that Mr. JOHN BRIGHT will even allow us to pronounce an opinion on a question like that of Cuba, in which the whole world is interested, and to which the United States have not yet acknowledged themselves a party?

The truth is, it is neither Cuba, nor Central America, nor any matter fit to be mentioned in history, which deranges the cordial understanding between these kindred families. The bonds which cross the Atlantic from the American shore to ours, and the nearer which repay them with interest, are the real manifestoes which move the peace of the West. The arrows of Lilliput profess the peace of Brobdingnag. Mr. INGERSOLL seems to trace that ill-feeling between the two nations, which is now almost among things of the past, to blockades, orders in council, and claims to the right of search. We think, however, with Sir C. LYELL, that it is distinctly attributable to the ill-considered carrying of a few fine gentlemen and fine ladies as the detestable of civilization in America, and to the cool assumptions of Transatlantic writers respecting the relations of classes in England. The fault was, perhaps, first committed on our own side, but the malice of the Trollope school was certainly not quite so wilful and wanton. The luminaries of English Radicalism—the Hunts and Cartwrights—had long preached to us that the blessings of American institutions were felt in every enjoyment of which human nature is capable; and it seemed, therefore, not so very unusual to find the same class of persons in England, who were so ready to condemn the misdeeds of our country, to be so ready to praise the virtues of theirs. The luminaries of English Radicalism—the Hunts and Cartwrights—had long preached to us that the blessings of American institutions were felt in every enjoyment of which human nature is capable; and it seemed, therefore, not so very unusual to find the same class of persons in England, who were so ready to condemn the misdeeds of our country, to be so ready to praise the virtues of theirs.

The moral, therefore, which we would inculcate, with Mr. INGERSOLL's discourse for our text, is, frankness in great matters, with forbearance in small ones. It will not do to monstrous if we were debased from commenting on an astounding novelty in public law as the Monroe doctrine, or the claim to Cuba, founded on "destiny." And General Cass ought to be at perfect liberty to expose the pitiful promptitude with which we have sold up the Burman Empire for a dollar on similar comment. But, in fact, the arguments that "the British whip the world, and that Americans whip the British," together with indefinite scoffs at negroes and nasal articulation, had better be relinquished altogether. Not that we would wish to see delicate and dangerous topics either proscribed or gingerly treated. English public opinion, to some extent, is an American public opinion, and vice versa; and either country has a right to use its influence for an end which it believes to be beneficial. But let it be clearly manifest that a purpose of mutual improvement is kept in view—in other words, let each side argue the point at issue with that moderation and those reservations which will show that something beyond a mere argumentative advantage is aimed at. The English assailant of American slavery ought ever to admit our own share in introducing it; and he would also do well, with reference to one section of the Union, to recognize the enormous difficulty of casting aside a system entwined with every fibre of society, and with respect to the other, to acknowledge that mere suzerainty does not justify a general charge of connivance and complicity. In like manner, the Transatlantic censor of English institutions should be exempted from the degraded condition of a portion of our laboring poor, might be expected to bear in mind that the laws regulating the connection of employer and employed are precisely the same in England as in America; that the higher range of wages in the latter country is entirely the fortuitous consequence of her fertile soil and more numerous population; that, in abolishing the system of protection, Great Britain has at length extended her area of supply to limits far beyond the bounds by which she is geographically circumscribed. If such a mode of controversy were observed, there would be little necessity for entering with Mr. BRIGHT into a calculation of the relative amount of influence possessed by the disputants on either side.

CONVENTION OF BANK OFFICERS.—A convention of delegates from the banks in New England was held in Boston on Wednesday last. The object of the meeting was to organize a Bankers' Association for the suppression of counterfeiting. The attendance was very large, and fifteen managers were chosen to effect the desired ends of the society.

THE BILL INCORPORATING THE NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, to finish the connection between Philadelphia and Cleveland, has passed the Pennsylvania Legislature.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIFE AND MANUSCRIPTS OF DANIEL WEBSTER, in two volumes. Washington: Sold by TAYLOR & MAURY. We have here two volumes of Appleton's "Popular Library of the best Authors," devoted to the memory of the great statesman and orator of our country and of the age. They are written by Gen. ST. P. LYMAN, whose well-known relations of friendship with Daniel Webster are sufficient guarantee of the authenticity of all the facts stated, and anecdotes narrated by him. We live too near the great man, whose life has been so recently extinguished, to form a true estimate of the world-wide influence his writings will, as we believe, exert over all lands where mother tongue is English. It is gratifying to see, from the sale of six editions of his writings, and the demand for every book which tells of his life and character, that in our own country there is due appreciation of those great talents which made Daniel Webster the man of the age.

THE POETRY OF HENRY ALFORD, in two volumes. New York: Sold by TAYLOR & MAURY.

This volume of poems has been the first time collected and published by TAYLOR & MAURY, in all the beauty of their unsurpassed typography. The author is making his bow to an American public; remarks: "In England poetry is fast passing out of the field of the public view as a subject of interest. The modern school here is one of intensely artificial thought, and diction elaborately obscure, and even the highly-seasoned wands which it serves up and but few who think them worth tasting. For the wants and habits of our day we find no recognized poetic utterance. Our poets walk on stilts too high to admit of their seeing the fresh flowers which are springing up over the level wastes of English society. We want an infusion of boldness and freedom into our poetry; a new invasion of Saxon truthfulness and plainness, which, at the risk of some poetical incoherence, may re-invigorate the decline, and at last postpone the fall, of our republic of letters." And the author looks hopefully to the poets of our country for the rise of a new school of English poetry. We think the remarks we have quoted are very just, and we wish the hopes of Mr. ALFORD may be realized; but, while we believe that "much remains unsung," our language, as it has become a better vehicle for science, is no longer capable of producing a new version of the bible, a new liturgy, a new Shakespeare, or a new Milton, and we may be well content with treasures such as these: still we are grateful to the cultivated minds who labor in the field where the golden harvest has been gathered. Mr. ALFORD has given us very sweet and graceful poems, and the religious sentiment with which they are imbued will make them acceptable to the largest class of readers of poetry—the religious world. We copy one of these poems, which we are sure will be acceptable to our readers:

THE DEAD.

The dead are gone great!
While heavily plants abide on earth,
The soil is one of dewless death;
But when they die, a mourning shower
Comes down and makes their memories flower
With odors sweet though late.

The dead alone are fair:
While they are here, strange lines play
Before our eyes, and chase away
God's light; but let them pale and die,
And sweet the stores of memory—
There is no envy there.

The dead alone are blest!
While they are here, clouds mar the day,
And bitter snow-falls nip their May;
But when their time-pest is done,
The light and heat of Heaven's own sun
Broods on their land of rest.

VOICES FROM THE MOUNTAINS AND FROM THE CANYONS, by CHARLES MACKAY, 1 vol. pp. 373. Boston, published by Ticknor, Reed & Fields. Washington, sold by Taylor & Maury.

This is another new volume of poems, written in England, and now first collected and published in this country by Ticknor & Co. Unlike Mr. ALFORD, Mr. MACKAY has drawn his inspiration after the manner of the famous Ebenezer Elliott, author of Corn Law Rhymes, not only from the mountains, but from the masses; and there is a freshness in his voices from the crowd which seems to meet the requirements of Mr. ALFORD, whose remarks we have quoted in the notice above inserted. These will doubtless find a response in many hearts whose soul to go-ashore makes them forget the wise caution of our very admirable and honest friend, David Crockett, to be first "sure you're right." Poetry may be the vehicle of more fallacies than the science of law, and we have no wise Jeremy Bentham by whom they may be castigated; and, too, it is so much easier to pull down than to build up. Some of these poems seem to be addressed to the Architects of Ruin, whose cry is progress, liberty, and fraternity. We give an example from the poem called "The Three Preachers," styled by the author "Backward."

There are three preachers ever preaching,
Filled with eloquence and power,
While they are here, with looks of white,
Skinny as an anchorite;
And he preaches every hour,
With a shrill fanatic voice,
A bigot's fiery scorn,
"Backward! ye presumptuous nations;
Man to misery is born,
Born to drudge, and sweat, and suffer—
Born to labor and to pray;
Backward! ye presumptuous nations
Back!—be humble and obey!"

"ONWARD!—there are ill to conquer;
Daily wickedness is wrought,
Tyranny is swollen with pride,
Bignity is defiled;
Ever interwoven with Thought,
Vice and Misery creep and crawl;
Root them out, their day is past'd;
Goodness is alone immortal;
Evil was not made to last;
ONWARD! and all the Earth shall aid us
Ere our peaceful flag be fur'd,
Aid the preaching of this preacher
Stirs the pulses of the world."

The next poem is entitled "Old Opinions," which are thus treated of in the last stanza:
Old opinions, rage and tatters;
Ye are worn—ah, quite threadbare!
We must cast you off forever;
We are wiser than we were;
Never fitting always cramping,
Letting in the wind and sleep;
Chilling us with rheums and aches
Or inflaming us with heat.
We have found a mental balsam
Purer, whiter to put on.
Old opinions! rage and tatters,
Get you gone! get you gone!

BRIEF ELOQUENCE, embracing the best Speeches of the most eminent Orators of Great Britain for the last two centuries; by PROFESSOR CHAUNCEY A. GOODRICH, of Yale College; Washington, sold by Taylor & Maury: one volume octavo, pp. 907.
This is truly a rare gift to the students and scholars of our land. These are the best speeches of the best orators of England, beginning with Sir JOHN ELLIOT's speech on the Right of Petition, delivered in the House of Commons

in the year 1628, and ending with the famous speech of Lord BROUGHAM on Law Reform. These have been selected by a fine scholar, and are the fruits of thirty years' experience as a Professor of Rhetoric in Yale College. Each orator has a biographical notice, and each speech a historical introduction, showing the circumstances of the case, the state of parties, and the exact point at issue, placing the reader in the midst of the scene as an actual spectator. Nor is this all. Explanatory notes are appended to the speeches, bringing out minute facts, or a relation of the parties, without a knowledge of which many passages would lose their force and application; and to each speech a concluding note, showing the way in which the question was decided, with remarks upon its merits and the results produced by its decision.
This volume is complete in itself, and one which every student, unexceptionally every student of divinity and law, should possess at every sacrifice, and most carefully study; for language is an art, and the right use of thought words in right place, sound, cadence, usefulness, and reason. And who can afford to neglect this? It is a volume of the highest value in the walks of professional life.

Professor GOODRICH has been eminently successful in all his literary labors for the promotion of the scholarship of our land. No book from his pen but has shown his discrimination in seeing a want, and his being adopted in schools and colleges; and his last and greatest labor, his Revised Edition of Webster's Dictionary, is a monument of learning.

This volume of British Eloquence is exceedingly well printed, and such has been the demand for it that already a second edition has been called for.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD INSTEAD OF A WAR.

Young America has of late been growing restless. By infatigable signs it may be seen that something must be done to relieve the plethora of health under which this nation is laboring. A slight skill in prognostication suffices to show that our national heart has grown turbulent through excess of prosperity, and that its spasmodic beatings are becoming measured and well-ordered only by doing some great work or deed. When a man's muscles are quivering with unused vigor he is restless, unhappy even, until he gets into a fight, or sets himself to hard work. If he be lazy, the fighting alternative is the most probable; but whether he be lazy or industrious, the alternative of hard work is certainly more profitable to himself and others than any amount of fancy achievement. Now, Young America, has indulged without stint a strong appetite for meat, until it can scarcely refrain from paganism, or something equally absurd, by way of outlet to its excess of muscular vigor. The policy of restraint does not suit him, nor can a course of dietetics be enforced, for Young America has an appetite which scorns rice or gruel. The case is clear—something must be done, and something great too; this growing giant will become outrageous, a thorny neighbor, and strongly bent on suicide. Its peasant humors must in some way be worked off, or the decalogue is in danger. No cave of Polyphemus can entice this young blood into dull and stolid drowsiness; but it demands some wide-awake action, the greater the better, and in doing this it will course on like a mettlesome steed who glories in the ground he leaves behind.

YET, the question is practical, though somewhat humorous in its nature. Shall I fight or shall I work? Work is the best and most original solution of the case. War, friend, what do we want of war? Think of it a moment! What do we want of war? What does war mean in this connection? Cuba, Canada, and Carthage—a few thousands, including us perhaps, enriching certain apocryphal fields with bone dust, while certain other thousands, legions or armies, stamp the States a few joyless years as vulgar fractions of humanity. War, the demoralizer, the pain and pension founder, the coarse form of a game of grab between nations, the treasury leech, the cold shoulder of honest painstaking labor, the marplot of philanthropic and religious endeavor—war is not worthy of us. We can do something better than to repeat for the thousandth time a play where all lose and none truly gain—a hackneyed play, worn out by countless rehearsals among all nations, especially the most barbarous; a play admitting no new points; from the prologue to the end, tragic, and full of slaughter, and having but one moral, known from the first—which is, play this tragedy no more.

Thanks to our good fortune, Young America can do a thing greater, nobler, more original, and more effective than war. Let the treasure and force of this nation be expended in building that communication with the Pacific which is best fitted to the wants of ten years hence: be it where it will, be it long or steep, be it a track through the deserts and mountain snows, or be it a phlegmatic canal across Panama or Tehuantepec. All this matters but little, for it must in any case be a potent civilizer, a great highway for family affections between our States; and, more than this, its iron way will be a conductor through which the electric vigor of our national muscle can be discharged into the far Pacific. Let the muddled brains of Europe have a sole privilege in mutual killings; but let us do, in our own way, a thing nobler than Australia or Waterloo. The energies and expenditures of a single war, large enough to be respectable as these things go, would open our entire domain with a railroad artery in which the blood of a mighty nation's social and commercial life can course at will for all ages. Let the heart of Young America once fall in love with this kind of achievement, and let its restless muscles respond to that ardor, then a better time will always be coming, and we will be arriving too: * * * while you and I will have the legs and arms we were born with instead of wooden drumsticks. A few years to us are as nothing in which to wait the fulfillment of "manifest destiny," while the honesty of waiting till the destined hour will be rewarded by self-respect and a manifestation of still better destiny. That better destiny is, to be a great and honorable nation, with a history full of pacific achievement, with a calendar of heroes, whose works are immortal in a ceaseless ministry to man's best needs; with energies, resources, and character so far beyond question that war will sink forever below its patronage.

E. B. H.
SAINT STEPHEN CARR.—The Michigan Legislature has at length taken hold of this work with the apparent intention to push it forward to a rapid completion. The proposed length of the canal is five thousand two hundred and sixty-seven feet. The first lock entering from below the falls is three hundred feet, constructed to lift ten feet into a basin four hundred and fifty feet long. Lock No. 2 is three hundred feet, and constructed to lift eleven feet to another basin of four hundred feet long and one hundred and thirty feet wide. Then it runs on a dead level into Lake Superior, with only a floating gate intervening, where it finds from six to twelve feet water. The deepest cut is one foot five inches earth, thirteen feet five inches rock.—Cincinnati Gazette.

PHYSC.—Many unfortunate persons have a sad propensity for amateur phrenology, and labor to improve nature by the addition of posthumous danger. How delightful! It is said that David Huxley took two hundred pounds of soap to cure the stone. Bishop Berkeley drank a butt of water. Meyer, in the course of chemical neutralization, swallowed 1,200 crabs' eyes. One person took so much of elixir of vitriol that the keys were melted in his pocket by the transmutation of the acid through his skin; and another turned blue from the quantity of argemone nitratum which had been administered to him. Well might the poet say to his black boy, "take physic, Pop!"

TO THE EDITORS.

JACKSON, (MISS.), FEBRUARY 4, 1853.
GENTLEMEN: I am this moment in receipt of the number of your paper of January 27th, in which you have had the politeness to publish my letter to yourselves of the 12th ultimo, wherein I endeavored to vindicate myself against certain editorial remarks of yours, in which you called in question my power to appoint a Senator to supply the vacancy that will then arise by the expiration of Senator BAKER's term. I do not at all desire to prolong the controversy which has accidentally sprung up between us upon this subject, and which has been continued on both sides with so much courtesy and kindness. Allow me, though, if you please, to say, that in the editorial article in which you have again presented your views upon the question of issue, I cannot perceive that you have in the least degree weakened the force of what I have formerly said, or stated the positions originally assumed by yourselves with a greater show of plausibility than that which marked the editorial strictures to which I have already alluded. You have not yet shown that you have altered the ground which you have so often declared that you would not change.

Senator after the actual expiration of his term, you have not been able to deny that your original description of the Lammian case was erroneous in this, that his commission did not in point of fact commence with a regular term, but bore date several weeks prior to the beginning of that term. You still cite that case against me, as if you had not in the first instance misdescribed it, and bring forward, in addition, a portion of the report of Mr. Grundy in 1837, the whole force of which seems to me to have been derived from the same misconception into which you have yourselves fallen. The plain language of the Constitution, you appear to me to insist, should be butlered and disguised, and that the clause of it which is the subject of controversy should be construed as if the word "incidentally" were inserted therein, so as to make it read thus: "If vacancies incidentally happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies." Unfortunately for your view of the subject, this little word "incidentally" is not to be found in the Constitution; nor is the meaning, which is in ordinary parlance understood to be annexed thereto, at all implied in the verbiage of that instrument. You say that the word "happen," here used in the Constitution, clearly denotes a contingency in which the Governor of a State has the power to make a "temporary appointment;" and you add: "The meaning of this word, according to the best authorities, being to fall out, to chance, to come to pass, to light, to fall by chance; in which may be plainly recognized the intention of the framers of the Constitution to provide for the many contingencies depending upon the uncertainty of life, upon the accidents of life, and the changes of the mind or will to which every individual who may be chosen by the Legislature for six years is always liable." It would be quite easy, as I think, to show that your definition of the word "happen" is not sufficiently comprehensive. I shall not now go into the philological learning which belongs to this point; it is sufficient to say, as indeed you admit, that one of the meanings of the word happen is "to come to pass;" and that, according to other vocabularies, it is equivalent to the word occur; and that there chances to be a high judicial authority upon the point now under consideration, for which I feel sure you will be inclined to manifest the most profound respect. Judge STORY, in his Commentaries on the Constitution, vol. 3, pp. 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

"As vacancies might occur in the Senate during the recess of the State Legislature, it became indispensable to provide for that contingency. Accordingly, this same clause proceeds to declare: 'And if vacancies, &c.' It does not appear that any strong objection was urged in the Convention against this proposition, although it was not adopted without some opposition. There seems to have been three courses presented to the consideration of the Convention: either to leave the vacancies unfilled until the meeting of the State Legislature; or to allow the Legislature to provide at their pleasure prospectively for the occurrence; or to confide